

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1879.

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NUMBER 13

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

"Suppressing" a Marriage Notice.

The efforts of the people to keep their names out of the newspapers are among the most interesting features of journalism, but they sometimes lead to amusing results. In a city within three hundred miles of Detroit, Mich., the Mail is one of the liveliest papers, and it hates to lose a good item. The daughter of one of that city's wealthiest citizens went out for a sleigh-ride with a young man whom her father had forbidden the house. They returned not. The excited parent found, on inquiring at the Union depot that a similar pair had purchased tickets for Boston. Like Lord Ellen the old man "fast behind them rode" on the next train, but he reached Boston only in time to find himself the father in law of that forbidden young man. He returned home, resolved to have the account thereof suppressed in the city papers. The Mail promised to keep out the name, and in the body of the article said that for "obvious reasons the names are not given." The account ends with: "The young people were married in Boston, and their marriage notice is published in this paper." Of course everybody turns to the column head, "Marriages," and reads: "At Boston, by the Rev. Mr. etc., etc., etc." No cards," full names being given. This is one of the best instances of suppression on record. —New York Express.

Badly Demoralized.

The insurance agents are not "chronic grumblers," but there is an element of discontent among them that has a tendency to elongate their faces and make some of them ill-natured at the supper table. Our reporter was hanging around one of the prominent insurance offices last week and overheard the following conversation:

Applicant for insurance steps in and addresses the agent—"How much will you charge for \$5,000 insurance on my house up on the 'reserve' for three years?"

Agent (smilingly)—"How much are you willing to pay?"

Applicant—"I am not willing to pay anything. I want to know how cheap it can be done."

Agent (tremblingly)—"My dear sir, our rate has been one cent for each \$100. With my policy I shall present you with a piano, a sewing machine, an organ, a bedroom set, a live baby in a patent jumper, or a tax title of 100 acres of stump lands out of our gift department if you leave the risk to me. You pay your money and take your choice." Will you allow us, sir, to write the risk?"

Applicant (turning to leave)—"No; I will look about a little first and perhaps I can do better."

The agent sank into his chair exhausted, and asked our reporter if he could lend him half a dollar with which to increase the next "bait." —Saginaw Herald.

Oil for Watches.

When a main spring is cleaned, most inexperienced workmen will take hold of one end and pull the spring about half its length, straight out, to save time—a practice which will break springs when nothing else will, and springs treated thus, generally break after the watch has been delivered to the customer only a few days. Breaking into many pieces is owing to the acid in the oil which is used. Thus supposing the main spring a fine one, and to have been evenly tempered and properly cleaned—if now, old oil is used, or that of an inferior quality if fresh, the acid it contains will eat into the spring, and finally destroy its texture; the coil nearest the centre breaks first, and as it recoils it breaks every coil there is in the barrel, and sometimes each coil is broken twice, the fact being that this spring has become so impregnated with acid, that it has a good sized bullet, or other piece of lead, cut it up fine, put into the oil, and have it stand for two weeks. This causes the acid to settle, and it then resembles milk at the bottom, on being poured off the top, the oil is in a pure state. Common clock oil can be treated in this manner and made better than some watch oil.

"Mama," said a wicked youngster "am I a canoe?" "No, child, why do you ask?" "Oh, because you always say you like to see people paddle their own canoe, and I didn't know but maybe I was yours?" The boy went out of the door with more reference to speed than grace.

The New York Herald says it requires more than 150 men to set the type, make the plates, and print each issue of that journal daily.

CITY ITEMS.

Judge McKoy will hold court in Robeson next week.

Madam Demorest can be found at John L. Dudley's.

The Knights of Honor of this city now has about eighty members.

Narrow Ridge post-office in Moore county, has been discontinued.

Hon. A. S. Seymour holds court at Greenville, Pitt county next week.

Shed is selling cheap in market—fifty five cent to a dollar per pair.

And the Legislature has adjourned without abolishing the Criminal Court.

The bill to establish a Board of Health in this city, passed the legislature.

Congress convenes on Tuesday next in extra session, a lively time is expected.

MARKET HOUSE.—The removal of the General Market House is exciting our people. Keep cool.

Mr. B. F. White, Sr., the father of our friend the merchant, is very sick. Mr. White is 83 years of age.

Mr. Thos. Monk has donated four acres of land near the National Cemetery for a Catholic cemetery.

Peterson's magazine published at Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the best in the country. See prospectus.

If you desire to pay three prices for anything, order it sent you by express. Which is the greatest swindle of the age.

Our Representative in Congress, Honor Daniel L. Russell, left here on Friday night last for the seat of government.

Col. S. L. Fremont was in the city on Thursday stopping at the Purcell House, where his old friends called to welcome him back.

Maj. Henry G. Flanner, of this city, has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Roanoke Agricultural Fair, which will be held next fall.

U. S. Commissioner Cantwell seems to have his hand well in the business of trying violation of the law by Sea Captains and others.

We will have no more buncombe speeches in the legislative halls at Raleigh until the first Wednesday in January 1881. What a relief.

Mr. S. P. Remington Collector of the Port of Ogdensburg New York, passed through our city on Thursday last on his way to New Orleans.

Corn has gone up the past week and is still going, it is now selling at sixty-three cents per bushel wholesale, a rise of ten cents per bushel in one week.

The new market company claims that they have 2,300 tax payers and voters on their petition to remove the old market, and that the opposition only has 300.

The city government had better put the prisoners on the street to work, than keeping them in the guard house feeding them at the expense of the tax payers.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday at 12 M. They gave a whole week to the state, but that week cost the state at least 250,000, in very extravagant appropriations.

Don't forget that W. P. Canaday has one hundred pieces of property for sale. See him or his agent Daniel O'Connor, who will sell cheap for cash or on long time.

The congregation of the Front Street M. E. Church, complains of the conduct of some of the young men who visit there Sunday evenings. Thirty days in jail would stop them.

GREEN IRELAND.—Our friends from Green Ireland will not celebrate St. Patrick's Day, the 17th, in this city out of respect to their former President the late Capt. Isaac B. Grainger.

The Carolina Central and the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Rail Roads are as friendly as a pair of doves. We understand freight from Charlotte is shipped via Hamlet to Norfolk without change of bulk—how do our merchants like that?

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown white man was found floating in Market dock Friday morning. Special Coroner Leslie held an inquest over it, after which the body was turned over to the county and interred in the pauper cemetery.

Those who want a home should at once see W. P. Canaday or his agent, D. O'Connor.

DARBY.—Our friend Frank Darby is President of the Wilmington Light Infantry Co. Go it Frank.

Isaac Bishop is now boarding with Daniel Howard, sent there by Justice Mosely of Harnett township.

Capt. Brock our Chief of Police is giving attention very properly to the sanitary condition of the city.

Our real estate agent, Mr. Daniel O'Connor, was badly bitten in the hand by a vicious dog on Wednesday last.

The Clerk of the Superior Court Mr. Stacy VanAmringe, can at all hours of the day be found in his office, in the court house.

The Collector of Customs reduced his force of Inspectors two on yesterday, in accordance with orders from Washington.

Senator Asa Ross the Representative in the State Senate from Bladen and Brunswick, was in the city on Friday on his way home.

York Jenkins a brakeman on the C. C. Railway accidentally shot himself a few days ago, and died immediately, a warning to others.

The Light Ship at Messrs Cassidey & Ross's ship yard in this city, has been entirely taken to pieces, and will soon be remodeled and made new.

THE NYCE.—The beautiful little tug boat that has been in our port for the past four years, owned and operated by Messrs. Coney and Lemmeran, was on yesterday purchased by Mr. R. E. Heide.

J. W. Thompson, Esq., the very popular and efficient Treasurer of the W. & W. and the W. C. & A. railroads has been very ill for the past week, but is now considered out of all danger. His many friends will very greatly rejoice.

Dr. Woodworth Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service died in Washington Friday morning last of erysipelas and pneumonia. Dr. Woodworth was a citizen of New York and a physician of very high standing. His loss will be felt by the Hospital Service very materially and his place will be hard to fill with a person of his character as a physician and business man.

The canvass for the speakership of the next House is getting to be very exciting at Washington. Samuel Randall, the speaker of the last House desires to be re-elected. Blackburn of Kentucky, and Cox of New York want it, and are doing everything in their power to win the prize, but no one knows who will yet succeed. Garfield of Ohio would make the best and most satisfactory speaker to the honest men of the country.

A difficulty occurred on the Passport on yesterday, between the Engineer and the Captain. The Engineer drew his pistol on the Captain, and swore the boat should not leave the wharf. The agent went on board and the Engineer drew forth his shooting iron on him also. We understand the Engineer has been arrested under a warrant issued by the U. S. Commissioner. Since writing the above we learn the prisoner was placed under a \$500 bond for his appearance at the May term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

Mr. Davis, the representative from Catawba county, is in the city, looking well. The citizens of Wilmington are under obligations to Mr. Davis for the very faithful manner in which he stood to their interest on all occasions, and we hope they will show their appreciation by assisting Mr. Davis in his desire to run a railroad from Lincolnton to Hickory, N. C., a distance of only 20 miles, which will place this city some 25 miles nearer Hickory and Asheville than the present route.

CHANGES IN REVENUE CUTTERS.—The steamer Colfax, Capt. Barr, commanding, arrived here from Wilmington Del., on Sunday last. The Colfax was here up to June 1878, and was sent north to be repaired. She has been thoroughly overhauled and lengthened some 25 feet, newly painted and is now a very fine and beautiful boat.

The steamer Crawford, Capt. R. Glover, commanding, arrived here from Key West in September last, and remained on the station ever since, has been ordered back to Key West by the Department. She left the city on Friday. The Captain and officers made many friends during their short stay in our port. We wish them as many friends wherever they may go, as they had here. They certainly have the best wishes of the entire community for their safety and welfare through life.

BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE.—Capt. A. D. Cazanx has been notified by the owners that the steamship line from Baltimore to Wilmington will be discontinued this coming week.

The Rite Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D. L. D., will visit St. Mark's Parish and administer the apostolic Rite of Confirmation, on the evening of Sunday 16th of March. Services to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. All are respectfully invited, Seats free.

A VERY EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—Mr. M. M. Katz, one of our most prominent Jewish citizens and successful merchants, has been appointed by Governor Jarvis to represent the Board of Trade of this city in the General Convention of the various trade organizations of the United States, to be held in New York on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

WILMINGTON, WRIGHTSVILLE AND COAST LINE RAIL ROAD.—The bill chartering the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Coast Line Railroad, has passed the legislature of North Carolina. Now, if the people really desire a railroad to the sound and thence along the coast, they can get it. Every business man should assist the enterprise by subscribing liberally to the stock of the road. If the proper energy is shown, the road will be running to the sound by the first day of May next. There is no kind of doubt but what the enterprise will pay them, as hundreds who will go to the sea shore then to spend the summer, who remains in the city now. Let us have the road.

Father Tom and the Pope or a Night at the Vatican. By John Fisher Murray, with Illustrative Engraving of the Scenes that took place there between the Pope and the Priest, Father Tom, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Philadelphia and the New York Christian Observer in noticing it, says: "There is a time to laugh, and we had it when we read this book, with the taking title of 'Father Tom and the Pope.' 'Father Tom and the Pope' is issued in uniform style and price with 'Theo,' 'Kathleen,' 'Miss Crespiigny,' 'Pretty Polly Pemberton,' and 'A Quiet Life,' by Mrs. Burnett, price fifty cents a copy, and it will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any place, post-paid, on remitting Fifty Cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in this city at P. Heinsberger Live, Book and Music Store.

A New Book by Henri Greville.

Still another novel by Henri Greville, says a letter from Paris. "Bonne Marie" is its title, and the scenes are laid in Normandy and Paris, and its translation from the advance French sheets into English for American publication has been made by Mary Neal Sherwood, whose translation makes it seem almost incredible that it could have been written originally other than in English. It will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in uniform style with the other works by Henri Greville issued by them.

Sybil Brotherton, a novel, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Self-made," "Ishmael," etc., published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is a work of unusual power and thrilling interest. The characters are all original, and are drawn with a master hand, and actually appear to live and move before us. Mrs. Southworth is a woman of brilliant genius, and is one of the most original and talented of living female writers, while she has no superior. Her style is forcible and bold, and there is a chasteness and purity in all that she writes which commends her to the approbation of every thoughtful mind. There is an exciting interest throughout all her compositions, which renders them the most popular novels in the English language, "Sybil Brotherton" is issued in uniform style with "Theo," "Kathleen," "Miss Crespiigny," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," and "A Quiet Life," by Mrs. Burnett, and its price is but fifty cents a copy, and it will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting Fifty Cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in this city at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Depot, on Market.

Lamar, in his speech Saturday night, said Jeff Davis was the equal of Washington in patriotism and loyalty. This is the way the southern fire eaters confute. Why not put Jeff on the ticket next time in place of Tilden? Then we should have the solid south issue surely enough.

The Acanthus is the name of a very neat and interesting eight page literary paper published monthly, by Miss Annie Maria Barnes as editor and proprietor, at Atlanta Ga. The Acanthus is the only paper we believe in this country, that is published entirely by ladies, and it is an enterprise that should succeed and we believe will. Subscription price only 75 cents. Address Miss Annie Maria Barnes Atlanta, Ga.

Diocese of North Carolina—Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Wednesday, March 19 P. M. Clinton
Thursday, March 20 A. M. Faison's
Friday, March 21 Sunday in Lent St. Goldboro
Saturday, March 22 Sunday in Lent St. Goldboro
Monday, March 23 P. M. Rocky Point
Tuesday, March 24 P. M. Enfield
Wednesday, March 25 P. M. Ringwood
Thursday, March 26 Sunday in Lent St. Scotland Neck
Friday, April 1 Sunday in Lent St. Hamilton
Saturday, April 2 Sunday in Lent St. Williamston
Sunday, April 3 Sunday in Lent St. Jamesville
Monday, April 4 Sunday in Lent St. Plymouth
Tuesday, April 5 Sunday in Lent St. Luke's Washing- ton county
Wednesday, April 6 Palm Sunday St. David's
Thursday, April 7 St. David's
Friday, April 8 St. David's
Saturday, April 9 St. David's
Sunday, April 10 St. David's
Monday, April 11 St. David's
Tuesday, April 12 St. David's
Wednesday, April 13 St. David's
Thursday, April 14 St. David's
Friday, April 15 St. David's
Saturday, April 16 St. David's
Sunday, April 17 St. David's
Monday, April 18 St. David's
Tuesday, April 19 St. David's
Wednesday, April 20 St. David's
Thursday, April 21 St. David's
Friday, April 22 St. David's
Saturday, April 23 St. David's
Sunday, April 24 St. David's
Monday, April 25 St. David's
Tuesday, April 26 St. David's
Wednesday, April 27 St. David's
Thursday, April 28 St. David's
Friday, April 29 St. David's
Saturday, April 30 St. David's
Sunday, May 1 St. David's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!

A

SPLENDID MUSICAL BOX,

TO BE

GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY READER OF THIS

PAPER.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MUSICAL CO.,

29 ANN STREET NEW YORK CITY.

In order to encourage the public taste for musical art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this paper will be presented with a HANDSOME BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BOX, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well-selected, and the Box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished.

As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for two weeks, and the distribution will be finally and positively closed on March 31.

No Box will be sent without this bond, cut from the paper, and applicants will please state at the same time whether married or single.

The A. A. M. Co., only possess a limited number of Boxes, so it is calculated that some will have to be refused.

To insure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses of advertising, etc., a sum of One Dollar must be forwarded with the bond by P. O. O., or otherwise.

Post Office Order to be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. P. Calder.

All Orders must positively be received before March 31.—mar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LINA.

The United States

vs.

The Schooner Uriah Timmons.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that in obedience to a motion to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Uriah Timmons, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and to hold the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court, I have caused the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of \$500, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty, and for \$250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said costs and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.

Per J. N. VANSOLEN,
Deputy Marshal.

Feb. 23-1 m.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LINA.

The United States

vs.

The Schooner Swift.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that in obedience to a motion to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Swift, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and to hold the same in my custody until the further order of this Court, I have caused the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of \$500, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty, and for \$250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said costs and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.

Per J. N. VANSOLEN,
Deputy Marshal.

Feb. 23-1 m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

GF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currants.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandy, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskies, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerland Whiskey has no equal in the city.

Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskies are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

deceember 22 | 11

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1879.

We publish the act of the General Assembly to compromise and consolidate the state debt. We have been waiting ever since it became a law to get it in full with amendments, and are at last able to lay it before our readers, as the most important act of the session.

Certain Democrats are already taking the ground that should the President veto the Appropriation bills when saddled with legislation foreign to the objects of the bill, he is defeating the will of the country, as expressed in Congress, and is responsible solely for the consequences. This is no more than was claimed at last of the late Congress, when the House endeavored to coerce the Senate. It will be both Houses of Congress endeavoring to coerce the President. The President does not drive Congress; for Congress to attempt to force the President is in fact usurpation and revolution. The power of the President is purely and only a negative power. If the President should say to Congress, if you do not include in the Appropriation bills, an act to increase the army to half a million of men, it would be the identical attempt that the Democratic Congress intends to make on the President. Should any President do such a thing it would be justifiable ground for his removal from office.

THE REPEAL OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

It does not require much sagacity to see that the country is on the brink of a period, as grave, as dangerous, as that which it faced in the beginning of the year 1860. It is a sweeping assertion, but a true one, that in every city, county, town, township, precinct and parish of the southern states, the election machinery is absolutely controlled by one political party—the Democratic, from the Potomac to Mexico, although in many thousands of voting places the Democrats are in a minority. They are the judges of the elections.

By an act of Congress of February 1871, it is provided that in elections for Representatives in Congress, officers of the United States may be, on application, appointed, with authority to scrutinize, count and canvass the ballots; to forward to other officers the returns of the elections; and generally, to do what the state election officers and judges can do. Their power is however, limited in this, that the certificate of the Representative comes from the state, and not the Federal returns of election.

These laws the Democratic party in Congress have resolved to repeal. The late House of Representatives enacted their repeal in a law to appropriate money to carry on the necessary machinery of the government. The Senate refused to pass the act, the House refused to strike out the repeal, and the appropriations were not made. The President consequently, called Congress in extra session.

At the extra session Congress will probably pass an act to repeal the election laws. The President will just as probably, acting under his Constitutional power, veto the repeal. Congress will then pass the appropriation bills with the repeal tacked to them. What the President will do in such a fearful emergency cannot be conjectured. The Baltimore Gazette and hundreds of Democratic papers hold such language as the following:

A threat comes from Republican sources that Mr. Hayes will try his veto power on the Democratic measures of the next Congress. If the important measures are put through as riders to Appropriation bills, Mr. Hayes can veto to his heart's content. The army can go without pay and the legislative and executive branches can run on short rations without embarrassing the Democracy.

Thus the annihilation of the government is more flippantly talked of than it was in 1860. What could more suddenly collapse a government than the stopping of supplies? How can government proceed without money to carry on its operations? Yet this is what the Democratic party seem resolved on doing.

An Appropriation bill is an act directing the expenditure of money for a certain purpose. A repeal of the election laws has no more to do with an appropriation bill, than the erection of a potato has to do with the cooking of a lightning rod. Once a bloody and vindictive Commons in England threatened to tack a bill of attainder to an appropriation bill. But we would fain hope that such unscrupulous methods would never have been attempted, or even suggested in this country.

Should it eventuate as above outlined—if the Democratic party is resolved to repeal the election laws or stop supplies—if the President is resolute in resisting their treason and wickedness, the conflict will raise such a storm that in the north—in Indiana, in New York, in Connecticut, everywhere—the Democratic party will be as completely submerged as in 1864.

The duty on sugar is to use about two lumps to every cup of coffee.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In the March number of the North American Review, there is a discussion on the cognate queries of "Ought the negro to be disfranchised," and "Ought he to have been enfranchised." Senator Blaine opens the argument by denying the first, and maintaining the second proposition. Briefly his argument is that suffrage was necessary to the colored race in the south, in order to protect him from the oppressive and degrading legislation which the whites proposed to adopt against him. Secondly, that the instrument of the negro's deliverance from tyranny has in many instances been perverted by the other race, yet on the whole, it has operated as an educator and a bulwark. That the colored people are better off for the ballot.

Senator Lamar, who owes to the cruel and inhuman deeds of the white race against the black his seat in the U. S. Senate, follows Mr. Blaine. He pleads specially to the charges which Mr. Blaine brings against the white race in the south, but hopes much from the ameliorating influence of time to harmonize the races. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Montgomery Blair of Maryland, and ex-Governor Hendricks of Indiana, follow with the stock-in-trade arguments of the Democratic party that the whites of the south have ever been, since the annihilation of slavery, the best friends the blacks have. Mr. Blaine, in conclusion, denounces this impudent assumption, and thus holds up to eternal reprobation, the party which could pass such laws against human right and freedom.

"It must be borne in mind," that the Republicans were urged to measures of amelioration for the negro by very dangerous developments in the southern states looking to his re-enslavement in fact, if not in form. The year that followed the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency was full of anxiety and warning to all the lovers of justice, to all who hoped for a more perfect union of the states. In nearly every one of the Confederate States the white inhabitants assumed that they were to be restored to the union with their state governments precisely as they were when they seceded in 1861, and that the organic change created by the Thirteenth Amendment might be practically set aside by state legislation. In this belief they exhibited their policy towards the negro. Considering all the circumstances, it would be hard to find in history a more causeless and cruel oppression of a whole race than was embodied in the legislation of those revived and unreconstructed state governments. Their membership was composed wholly of the "ruling class" as they termed it, and in no small degree of Confederate officers below the rank of brigadier-general, who sat in the legislature in the very uniform which had distinguished them as enemies of the union on the battle field. Limited space forbids my transcribing the black code whereby they loaded the statute-books. In Mr. Lamar's state the negroes were forbidden under very severe penalties to keep firearms of any kind; they were apprenticed, if minors, to labor; preference being given by the statute to their former owners. Grown men and women were compelled to let their labor by contract, the decision of whose terms was wholly in the hands of the whites; and those who failed to contract were seized as vagrants, heavily fined, and their labor sold by the sheriff, by public outcry to the highest bidder. The terms master and mistress continually recur in the statutes, and the slavery that was thus instituted was a far more degrading, merciless and mercenary type than that which was blotted out by the Thirteenth Amendment.

"South Carolina, whose moderation and justice are so highly praised by Governor Hampton, enacted a code still more cruel than that I have quoted from Mississippi. Firearms were forbidden to the negro, and any violation of the statute was punished by a fine equal to twice the value of the weapon so unlawfully kept, and if that be not immediately paid, by corporal punishment. It was further provided that no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade, or business of an artisan, mechanic or shopkeeper, or any other trade or employment, (besides that of husbandry, or that of a servant under contract to labor,) until he shall have obtained a license from the Judge of the District Court, which license shall be good for one year only. If the license was granted to the negro to be a peddler, he was compelled to pay one hundred dollars per annum for it, and if he pursued the rudest mechanical calling he was required to pay a license fee of ten dollars per annum. No such fees were exacted of the whites."

Mr. Blaine quotes from the legislation of Louisiana in this shameful oppression of a weaker race, which went a bowshot beyond South Carolina and Mississippi. But we suppose if Mr. Lamar had replied, he would have said that now such legislation is wiped off the statute-books, and that there are no discriminating laws against the black race in the south. If this would be his answer it would be untrue. In North Carolina, the distribution of power, in the cities of Wilmington, Raleigh and New Berne is such that a large majority of the voters, because they are blacks, are utterly without

control of these municipalities. The Democrats of the south have steadily opposed every movement made to elevate the negro from a chattel to a free voter, and their impudence in claiming to have been and to be his best friend verges on the sublime.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11, 1879.

A fatal encounter took place in the Treasurer's office of the Capitol to-day between Mr. Edward Cox and Colonel Robert A. Alston, in which Colonel Alston was mortally wounded and Mr. Cox severely, if not fatally. Colonel Alston was one of the most prominent men in Georgia and well known throughout the country, especially in Washington. He came of the fighting Alstons, of Carolina, a family of duellists, every one of whom died with his boots on.—Mr. Cox and General Gordon are partners in the lease of the convicts of Georgia, but General Gordon was very anxious to get out of the partnership and sent Alston to Atlanta with authority to dispose of his interest to any one that would take it. Cox, who is a pestering, bullying man, with a dangerous temper, met Alston here and insisted on his selling Gordon's interest to J. W. Walters, who had agreed to take Cox's if he could get Gordon's. Colonel Alston said he could serve General Gordon better by selling to Mr. Charles Howard. Cox then got enraged and told Alston if he did not sell as he directed he would kill him. Alston, who, although a thoroughly brave man, has always had a horror of dying a violent death, as had all his ancestors, drew away and left. Cox followed him, and finally drew a knife on him, telling him he would kill him if he did not trade with Walters. Alston said:—"I am unarmed; you would not kill a defenceless man." Cox told him to get on his hands and knees, and went to the Capitol, where the Treasurer persuaded him to stay. The Governor came in, and asked Alston to step into the Treasurer's office and stay there while he would send for Cox.

Alston says:—"I know him well, gentlemen, and I ought to take a shot gun and kill him, else he will kill me. As Alston went down the Treasurer's office Cox came down a side corridor. He looked in the Governor's office as he passed, and seeing a man who resembled Alston sitting there drew his pistol. He saw Alston just then entering the Treasurer's office, and followed him. Alston in the meantime had procured a pistol. He turned and said:—"I want to have no trouble with you, Cox; I've sold that interest to Howard already, so we needn't have a fuss." Cox says:—"I must have one. I'm going to kill you." Alston expostulated, and the Treasurer and Captain Nelms, the penitentiary keeper, started to interfere. Cox advanced angrily, having first shut the door.

Alston then says:—"Well, we'll have it now; are you armed?" Alston waited for an answer, but Cox, without replying, drew his pistol, uttering a cry of rage. Alston whipped out his pistol at the same moment. Captain Nelms jumped between them and caught at both the men. The two pistols flashed simultaneously and the close room was filled with smoke. There were several successive flashes, interference being impossible. Alston's first ball struck Cox in the mouth and apparently blinded him, as he wasted several shots. Alston stood perfectly cool. His second shot tore through Cox's right arm, and his third was buried in Cox's throat. By this time Cox had staggered up to Alston, and putting his pistol almost to his head fired. Alston fell forward instantly, the ball having entered his temple. Cox threw up his hands and said:—"We are both killed." The men were both carried out and attention given to them.

Alston lingered unconscious until half past six this evening, his condition exciting the intensest public interest. Immense crowds hung about the doors begging for news as to his condition as long as he lived, and the whole city is borne down with sorrow. He failed to recognize his wife or friends and died without any appearance of pain. Cox is in a critical condition and the public indignation is very high against him.

Why North Carolina is Poor and Needy.

Because she has no law to protect sheep and tax dogs. Because her school law is such that good, honest labor will not come to her. Because her vagrant law is not carried into force, and thereby let loafers, white and black, idle their time away around the cities and towns, eating bread made not by their own exertions. Because her lawmakers will not let her land owners have less fences and more pastures, which would enable them to cultivate the "good spots" without having to fence in two hundred acres of land to get twenty-five. But the lawmakers desire to "keep in" with certain classes, and will not work for the interest of the state, when they think it will damage their chances for a reelection. Because there are more first-class bar-rooms than first-class schools; where a great many men spend from thirty cents to one dollar per day, when their wives are in need of a dress, and their children roaming around when they should be attending school. A sufficient tax ought to be imposed on bar-rooms to keep up the public schools of the state.—Because the old Aristocratic feeling which look down on the honest toilers has not entirely died out. It's all hard to say of one home, but we have to be reminded of our faults, so as to break loose the chains which bind us to them.—*See De Herand (Dem.)*

A Yankee auctioneer lately indulged in the following bit of pathetic language: "Gentlemen, if my father and mother stood where you do and didn't buy these boots—these, these elegant boots—when they are going at the dollar, I should feel it my duty to tell both of 'em that they were false to themselves and false to their country."

OUR INDEBTEDNESS.

A Bill to Compromise, Commute and Settle the State Debt.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That when any person or persons, holding and owing any bond or bonds of the State of North Carolina, issued in pursuance of any act of the Assembly, passed at any time before the 20th day of May, 1861; or in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, passed at its session in 1865, it being chapter three of the laws of 1865; or in pursuance of an act passed by the General Assembly at its session in 1867, it being chapter fifty-six of the laws of 1867, for in pursuance of an ordinance of the convention of 1868, it being chapter nineteen, these being bonds issued for the Chatham Railroad company; or in pursuance of an ordinance of the same convention, chapter twenty, these being bonds issued to the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad company; or in pursuance of an act, entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the state debt contracted before the war," ratified on the 10th day of March, 1866; or in pursuance of an act, entitled "an act to provide for funding the matured interest on the public debt," ratified the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868; or any registered certificate or certificates belonging to the board of education, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of 1867, shall surrender and deliver such bond or bonds with the coupons attached thereto, or registered certificate or certificates to the treasurer of the state, then and in that case, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the state, and he is hereby required to issue and deliver to the person surrendering such bond or bonds, certificate or certificates, a new bond or bonds of the state, payable thirty years from the first day of July, A. D., 1868, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each successive year, at the office of the public treasurer.

SEC. 2. The said bonds are to be coupon bonds of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, and are to be numbered from one upwards, in accordance with the order of issue. They shall be signed by the treasurer, and sealed with the great seal of the state; but the coupons thereon may be signed by the treasurer alone, or have a fac simile of his signature printed, engraved or lithographed thereon.

SEC. 3. The said bonds shall be exempt from all state or county or corporate taxation or assessment, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise. The said coupons shall be receivable in payment of any and all state taxes, and the same shall be expressed on the face of each coupon; the coupons shall bear the same number as the bonds to which they are attached, and in addition be numbered from one upwards, in accordance with the date of their maturity.

SEC. 4. These bonds shall be exchanged for the old bonds of the state, mentioned in the first section of this act, at the following rates:

Class I. For the bonds issued before the 20th day of May, 1861, 40 per cent. of the principal of the bond or bonds so surrendered.

Class II. For the bonds issued since the close of the war, by authority of act passed before the war to aid in the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the bonds issued in pursuance of the said act of Assembly of 1867, chapter fifty-six, and the said Chatham Railroad bonds issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the convention of 1868, chapter nineteen, and the said Williamston and Tarboro railroad bonds issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the convention of 1868, the bonds issued October first, 1861, by authority of act of 1860, and 1861, chapter 137, for Western (Coalfield) Railroad, the bonds issued October first, 1861, by authority of act of 1864-65, chapter 228, section thirty-five, and resolution September 12th, 1861, and the registered certificates of the literary fund, 25 per cent. of the principal of the bonds or certificates so surrendered.

Class III. For the bonds issued July 1st, 1862, by authority of act of 1860-61, chapter 143, for the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and those issued in pursuance of the said funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, fifteen per cent. of the principal of the bond or bonds so surrendered.

SEC. 5. The bonds so to be issued shall be in the usual form of bonds of this state, except as modified and provided by this act, and shall have printed on the face of the same the words, "issued in pursuance of an act entitled an act to compromise, commute and settle the state debt," ratified the day of A. D. 1879, and in large red letters, "The consolidated debt of the state."

SEC. 6. That all state taxes levied and collected from professions, trades, incomes, merchants, dealers in cigars, and three fourths of all the taxes collected from wholesale and retail dealers in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, shall be held and applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds, and the provisions of this section shall be deemed and taken to be a material part of the consideration for which the bonds of the state shall or may be surrendered.

SEC. 7. That if the whole fund raised by such taxes shall not in any one year be required to pay such accruing interest, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the treasurer, with the sanction of the Governor and the auditor, to buy with the surplus such of the consolidated bonds as he can buy at the lowest price after thirty days advertisement in at least two papers, published in Raleigh, and he shall

forthwith cancel any such bonds so purchased.

SEC. 8. That the Treasurer shall provide a substantial bound book for the purpose, in which he shall make a correct descriptive list of the bonds so surrendered, which list shall embrace the number, date and amount of each, the purpose for which the same was issued, when this can be ascertained, and the name of the person surrendering, and the same and after such list shall be made, such surrendered bonds being ascertained to be present, shall be consumed by fire in the presence of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall each certify under his hand respectively in such book that he saw such described bonds so consumed and destroyed.

SEC. 9. That the Treasurer shall provide a well-bound book in which shall be kept an accurate account and descriptive list of the new bonds to be issued, and such descriptive list shall embrace the date, number and amount of such bond or bonds, for which the same issued and the name of the person to whom issued.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, director of any corporation, and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, holding bonds of the state, to make the exchange provided in this act, and they shall be absolved from all liability on account of said exchange.

SEC. 11. The provisions of this act for the exchange and issue of bonds shall continue in force until the 1st day of January, A. D., 1882.

SEC. 12. That as further provision for the purpose of paying the interest on these said new bonds, if the taxes for any one year upon the subjects of taxation herein before mentioned, shall be insufficient to pay such interest, then and in that case the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to apply any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to that purpose.

SEC. 13. That in the event that the taxes collected in any one year, upon the aforesaid subjects of taxation, and the funds not otherwise appropriated in the treasury when added together should be inadequate to pay said interest, then and in that case, and in order to provide for the deficiency, the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to issue coupon bonds of this state of the denomination of five hundred dollars, bearing date of the first day of October or April of the year of the issue. Said bonds shall be payable forty years after date, but redeemable after ten years, at the option of the state, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. Said bonds shall bear upon their face in red letters, the words, "Contingent Bonds," and shall be numbered from one upwards, in accordance with the order of their issue. They shall be signed by the Governor and Treasurer and sealed with the great seal of the state; but the coupons thereon may be signed by the Treasurer alone, or have a fac simile of his signature printed, engraved or lithographed thereon. The said bonds and coupons shall be exempt from all state, county or corporate taxation or assessment, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purposes of general revenue or otherwise, and they shall be lawful investments by all executors, administrators, guardians and fiduciaries generally. The coupons on said bonds shall bear the same number as the bonds to which they are attached and shall in addition be numbered from one upwards in accordance with the date of their maturity, and they shall be and shall so express upon their face that they are receivable at and after maturity in payment of all taxes, debts, demands and dues to the state, of every nature and kind whatsoever.

SEC. 14. That the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to sell so many of said bonds at par as shall be necessary to provide for the deficiencies aforesaid; provided, however, that the Public Treasurer shall not issue and sell in the aggregate more than six hundred of these bonds.

SEC. 15. That all the provisions of this act for paying the interest on the consolidated bonds shall apply as well to the payment of the interest on these said contingent bonds.

SEC. 16. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act in relation to the furnishing of proper blank bonds and coupons, the Public Treasurer is authorized with the approval of the Governor, to use any funds not otherwise appropriated in the treasury not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. That the Public Treasurer is authorized to give public notice of this plan for a settlement of the state's indebtedness by advertising in such newspapers as he may select.

SEC. 18. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The saddest thing about the extra gathering of Congress is that there is no mileage and no stationery. Many honorable members will have pocket-books whose collapsed condition will make them long for home before dog days.

Lamar eulogized Sumner; now he eulogizes Jeff Davis. He reminds one of the man whom his wife reproved for profanity. His answer was, "Well 'cuss a little and pray a little, for we 'don't know where we'll go to hereafter."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT, Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Parcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment. Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Eyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hammers, Truss Chains, Plovers, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Belows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Cart Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Hoits low Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seines, Twine, Flax, Gill Netting, Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c. We invite special attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the New Established Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL, No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including every thing necessary for carrying on a good family grocery, situated corner Mulberry and Third streets, well adapted for a grocery, or other business, Terms moderate. Apply on premises or to sep 24-1

W. H. GERKEN.

ZELL'S Condensed Cyclopaedia.

Rarest opportunity for making money is now offered to general agents and canvassers in the South on this exceedingly useful and low priced book. 1000 pp., double column, 70 engravings, 10 double page colored maps. Only \$5 a copy. For terms and territory, address F. L. L. WOOD, ZELL, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.—N. W. A.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of September 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Abraham Wall of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district. J. B. HILL, Marshal for said District.

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at the Hardware Depot, No. 10 South Front street.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10-17

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store,"

NO. 26 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROBIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11-17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVOR-ED with the very best of pure Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Horehound Herb. Full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand. S. G. NORTHOPE'S Fruit and Confectionery Store.

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands,

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Strips, Bellies,

200 Hds aa MOLASSES,

Call on or at dec 21-17

VOLLERS

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov. 18th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:00 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 3:32 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 6:02 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 9:10 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:50 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at 2:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 5:15 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave R. R. Y. Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 1:00 A. M., daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. nov 10-17

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 8:35 A. M. Arrive at Florence..... 12:35 P. M. Leave Florence..... 4:50 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:50 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily.)

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1879.

Greeley's Trouble With His Shirts.

One Winter Mrs. Greeley went to the West Indies for her health and the following spring she sent for her husband to come after her and bring her home to New York. Now, it there was one thing the old man hated it was the sea. The very smell of salt water made him sick. But, nevertheless, he obeyed his wife's call, as he was accustomed to obey her every whim. In due time they got back to Gotham and that morning Mr. Sinclair received word that Greeley was not feeling well owing to his voyage, and had decided to stay at home for the day. In the evening Sinclair was going to Washington on business, and so, valise in hand, he called at Mr. Greeley's house an hour or two before the train was to start. He found the old man in bed, and actually very ill, having suffered terribly all the way out and all the way back from sea-sickness. He was alone, the other members of the family being ill or away from home, and so Sinclair determined to pass the night with him, giving up for that time his trip to the capital.

"Sinclair," he said, in that querulous whine of his, "I'm as naked as the day I was born. My trunks haven't arrived yet, and I haven't got a nightgown."

"But why not wear this?" pointing to the garment he had taken off before getting into bed.

"Oh, I expect to get out to-morrow, and I want that to wear them. How the blazes would it look after I'd slept in it?"

Well, in due time his baggage arrived and Sinclair made a bolt for the article needed. After some rummaging he found it, and assisted the old man to put it on. It was soon fastened at the neck, and the nurse took up one of the wrists and tried to button it. There, however, he stuck fast. The ends wouldn't meet by fully two inches. He tugged and twisted to his utmost, but it was no go. Still, as the patient said nothing, he supposed it ought to fasten, and redoubled his efforts for that purpose. For about twenty minutes he labored without success. Then he said, "This is a failure. It won't fasten."

"No," said Greeley, with exasperating calmness, "I knew it wouldn't. The fact is, I never could button the infernal thing myself. But you seemed to enjoy it, and so I didn't disturb you."

He lay back on the pillows for a few moments, as if thinking deeply, and then, sitting bolt upright, he brought his fist down upon the quilt and exclaimed, savagely,

"If ever Mormonism works as far East as this, I'll have one wife to take care of my shirts."

The Afghans.

The Afghans are tall, of large and well-knit frames, muscular and hardy. Their strong, heavy features and dark skins give them a fierce expression of countenance; their black eyes—"their lids tinged with antimony to add force, beauty, and dazzling brilliancy to them"—are full of fire, so that their swift, bold, and flaming glance is very impressive. They wear their hair shaved from the forehead to the top of the head, the rest falling in thick black masses to the shoulders. The dress of the people is of cotton, or of cloth called *bark*, made of camel's hair, and is worn in two long and very full robes, the material used by the wealthy classes being of silk or cashmere; blue or white turbans and slippers complete the costume.

The garments of the young chiefs are often quite gay with gold lace or gold thread embroidery. This ornamentation is done by the women in the harem, who are very skillful with the needle.

Comte de Gobineau in his "Romances of the East," thus describes a young Afghan chief, whose name was Moshen, meaning beauty: "His countenance was richly tawny, like the skin of fruit ripened by the sun. His black locks curled in a wealth of ringlets round the compact folds of his blue turban striped with red; a sweeping and rather long silken mustache caressed the delicate outline of his upper lip, which was cleanly cut, mobile, proud, and breathing of passion. His eyes, tender and deep, flashed readily. He was tall, strong, slender, broad-shouldered, straight-ankled. No one would ever dream of asking his race; it was evident that the purest Afghan blood flowed in his veins."

The beauty of the young Afghans is frequently spoken of by Eastern writers, but it would seem from the very nature of things as though this glowing description must be overdrawn; just as the handsome, pensive young Uncas of our well-beloved Indian romances, James Fenimore Cooper, can hardly be recognized in the modern Modoc. Still, abundant testimony claims a dark and hardy beauty for the Afghan in his prime.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore," is a fashionable tune in San Francisco. There is a lady at one of the leading hotels who never appears in the dining-room with less than from \$25,000 to \$50,000 worth of diamonds on her person. There is another lady at another hotel who wears a pair of solitary earrings worth \$50,000. They belonged to the collection of jewels of Queen Isabelle of Spain, and were purchased at auction in Paris. These two stones were bought for \$24,600. Another lady with a brooch shaped like a fern leaf and glittering with fifty or a hundred diamonds is estimated as having a superficial value of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Some thieves recently crept into a lady's room at a hotel while she was dining with her husband. They ransacked trunks and drawers and obtained a watch and chain and some coin. But they got no diamonds. The lady had gone down to dinner with every jewel glittering in her toilet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The man who says that it don't hurt to have a tooth filled is meaner than four liars and a horse thief.

At a cockney theater in London: "Me lud! the Duke of Buckingham 'as harried!" "As 'e? Be evings! then off with a blasted 'ead!"

The pensive goat as he digs up from under the snow his first old-stockling lunch of the spring wonders who knit his brow for him.—*New Haven Register.*

The Shah of Persia has written a new book, and every newspaper critic in that land will say it is the most able and interesting work ever issued from the press. They would rather tell a lie than have their heads chopped off.

Died at Washington, D.C., the 4th inst., the Forty-fifth Congress. "No farther seek its merits to disclose, or draw its frailties from their dread abode." Least said soonest mended. What is Washington's loss is our eternal gain.

The traffic in eggs in this country is estimated, by competent authorities, equal \$150,000,000 per annum. New York receives in a single year 530,000 barrels, about one-fourth of which are rather tumultuously presented to the Count Joannes when he assumes Shakespearean roles.

Gideon Cook, a Baptist preacher, well known a quarter of a century ago, was a man very eccentric in his speech even to his last earthly moments. A few hours previous to his death his brother, also a preacher, came to his bedside and inquired: "Do you think you are dying, Gideon?" And the reply, sharp and quick, came: "Don't know—can't tell—never died yet!"

Trumpet Blasts.

Lost cause has been found again.

The Confederate Democracy have got the Government by the throat now, sure enough.

In 1880 the northern Democracy will apologize to Jeff Davis for ever having called him a rebel.

Senator Thurman should now have a bar or two printed in his red bandana. It would cheer the south.

It is a pity J. Wilkes Booth is not living, so the Democrats in Congress could place him on the pension rolls along with Jeff Davis.

For the first time in eighteen years the Democrats have a majority in the Senate. For the second time in eighteen years the country is in danger.

Who, of the Republican leaders in the new House, will take the place that old Thad Stevens would have filled? The man who does will receive such a backing from the loyal people of the north as has not been given to any Congressman for many years.

Zach Chandler's voice has been heard in the Senate. He has made a solid, old-fashioned Republican speech and the Confederate brigadiers are not happy. Zach is an improvement on Christianity. He has convictions and is fearless enough to express them. Would that we had such men in the Senate.

The current of events and discussion clearly points to the true Democratic ticket for 1880—Tilden and Jeff Davis. Tilden to represent the incorruptible virtue and reform of the party, and Davis to represent its fervid and undying patriotism; the union of the two to represent the union of the north and the south under Democratic auspices. Let the Democratic watchword be Tilden, Jeff Davis, and Democracy!

Little Johnny's Fables.

One time a boy he cot a frog, and tuck and put it in his father's bed, and jest fore bedtime the boy sed to his father:

"It's been mity wet wether lately, and the frogs has all been drowned out of the pond, and mebbey some of them big green fellers has cum in the house and gone to bed like fokes."

Then the boy's father he loked up from his newspaper and he sed:

"Charley," cos that was the boy's name, "I guess you had better go to bed your ownself, cos yure interlock is a wanderin' mighty wild agin, and you might do yure self an injury by swollerin' the cole skuttle or buttin' yure brains out aginst the sofy piller."

So Charley he went to bed, but after a while he was woke up and see his father standin' there with a candle, and his father he sed:

"Charley, I didn't pay much attention to wot you was a sayn a bowt frogs, but ater I had gone to bed, and I seen things was a beginnin' for to turn out jest like you had sed, wy I hollerd out cos I was so dilted for to think I had such a smart boy. Didnt you hear me holler, Charley, didnt you hear yure ole father's excamations of satisfy, and feel the house shake wen he arose for to cum and fondle you?"

Then Charley, he said wot did his father hav in the hand which was behind his back, and the ole man he said:

"Oh, that's the fondler." "But my sister's young man, which tole me the story, he said that the fondler bore a fancile, rezev'ly black to a black snake wip."

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; feeble pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

See 8-1y.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon with sales of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market opened quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 1/5 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market steady, with sales of receipts of the day at \$1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet, with sales of 250 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 505 bales

Spirits turpentine, 109 casks

Rosin, 2,194 bbls

Tar, 217 bbls

Crude turpentine, 219 bbls

March 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was quiet and steady at 26 1/2 cents for country packages, with sales reported of only 12 casks city distilled at 26 1/2 cts per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 1/5 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady. We hear of sales of 50 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 370 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 42 casks

Rosin, 2,070 bbls

Tar, 739 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 406 bbls

March 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet, at 26 1/2 cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 75 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 1/5 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market for this article was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales of 55 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents for Middling—closing firm. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 126 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 117 casks

Rosin, 1,357 bbls

Tar, 1,142 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 488 bbls

March 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at \$1 1/5 for Strained and \$1 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 25 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with reported sales of 150 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market continues quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained, \$1 1/5 for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened dull and nominally unchanged, with sales at the day of about 20 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " " " " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 306 bales

Spirits turpentine, 104 casks

Rosin, 1,408 bbls

Tar, 565 " "

Crude turpentine, 35 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something had happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing in a teapot, and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now, we are nonplussed and completely queched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT,

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Hav'n't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Hav'n't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Hav'n't we made prices much higher than we commenced?

Hav'n't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Hav'n't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Hav'n't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our utterance was called for?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do it

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington. We will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of **TOILET SOAPS** received to-day, very low down.

THE OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never and out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

BEST business you can engage in, is to work for either sex, right in their own locality. Particulars and samples worth \$5.00. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STUART & CO., Portland, Me., 19-17.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you, \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TROT & CO August, Maine.

NOTICE.

Application will be to the Legislature to charter the State Grand Lodge No. 10, I. O. of G. S. & D. S. A. B. LIND, R. W. G. O.

NEW